

one-fourth of it. The diameter of the eye equals the width of the interorbital space, is one-fourth of the length of the head, and two-thirds of that of the snout. The præorbital is longer than high, and higher than the orbit. There are six series of rather narrow scales between the præorbital and the angle of the præoperculum. Molar teeth in two series,—those of the outer series being conical, pointed, and much larger than those of the inner series. The third, fourth, and fifth dorsal spines are produced, flexible (in immature specimens); the second and third anal spines of nearly equal length and strength, one-third of the length of the head. The pectoral extends on to the vertical from the first soft anal ray, and its length is contained three and a half times in the total; the ventral reaches to the anal fin. Silvery, with red, shining golden stripes along the series of scales; a dark-claret spot on the back beneath the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth dorsal rays, extending on the membrane of the fin; a smaller spot on the upper part of the axil; the spinous dorsal, caudal, anal, and ventral fins with the margin blackish.

Length  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

*Hub.* Sea of Lisbon.

This fish forms a new addition to the European fauna. It has been sent to the British Museum by the Rev. R. T. Lowe in a fine collection of fishes made at Lisbon. He proposes to call it after Dr. Bocage, of the Lisbon Museum, in case it should prove to be a new form, and writes:—"It grows very large; I saw one which was 2 feet 10 inches long, and was said to weigh more than 16 lbs. Its head was bright red or vermilion. The elongate dorsal spines are only a conspicuous character in young examples."

10. DESCRIPTION OF A NEW ENTOMOSTRACOUS CRUSTACEAN,  
BELONGING TO THE ORDER PHYLLOPODA, FROM SOUTH AUSTRALIA. BY DR. BAIRD, F.L.S., ETC.

(Annulosa, Pl. LXXII.)

ESTHERIA BIRCHII. (Pl. LXXII. fig. 1.)

The animal appears in all respects to resemble that of the *Estheria gigas*, except that the eye is placed on a more prominent pedicle. The specimen examined was a female, and full of ova. These were disposed all along the body of the parent, were very numerous, and presented a very pretty appearance when seen under the microscope. They are small, round, and grooved, the grooves running in a circular manner like those of a rifle.

The shell or carapace is of a greenish colour, of an oval shape, and flattened. The umbo is anterior, situated about 2 lines from the margin. The dorsal margin slopes slightly downwards, and is dentated on the edge, in consequence of the ridges, with which its surface is strongly marked, terminating at the external edge in a prolongation or tooth. The ventral margin of the carapace is rounded

Fig 1c



Fig 1.



Fig 1d



Fig 1e



Fig 1b



Fig 1a.

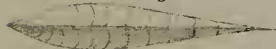


Fig 2.



Fig 2a.



Fig 3b.

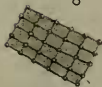


Fig 3.

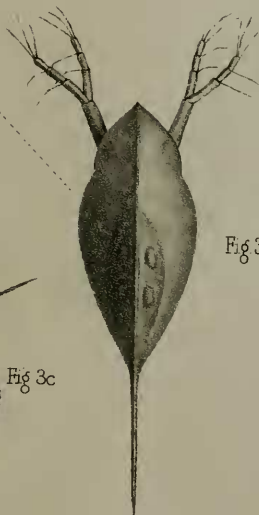
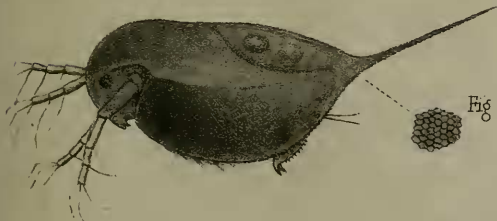


Fig 3a

Fig 3c



1-1c. *Estheria birchni*. 2-2a. *Streptocephalus dichotomus*. 3-3c. *Daphnia newportii*.